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No. 18,454.

號四月二年六十百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1916.

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SPORTING. GOLF.

There was quite a holiday crowd at Fan-ling yesterday, over 200 players travelling the 18 hole course, while quite a fair number utilised the relief course. The attendance included an unusually large number of ladies, and nobody was held up for a game, the arrangements made by the Committee, particularly in relation to an adequate supply of caddies, being excellent. No competitions were played, but today there were two competitions. Golf generally was erratic owing to a strong breeze; otherwise conditions were very favourable and the greens keen. A fair percentage of players entered for the Victoria Cup.

The King's Park links were also well utilised yesterday, there being considerable congestion in the morning. The sand greens in a boisterous wind were practically unplayable, especially at the fifth where the ball was repeatedly blown to the run, thus making good putting an impossibility. The Committee of the U.S.R.C. who conduct the course would do well to treat the beds of the greens in such a manner that a ball could grip on windy days. There is a considerable agitation for grass greens, but the expense of laying turf and a water supply bar any progress being made by the U.S.R.C. which only holds the course from year to year.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

No. 1 COMPANY—Amended: Musketry Orders.
Nos. 1 and 5 Platoons only will leave Blake Pier at 9 a.m. on Sunday next February 6th, and not at 9.30 a.m. as previously ordered.

No. 2 Platoon will not attend the Range on this date.
Uniform with Helms or Caps. Leave Range about 1.30 p.m.

PARADES 5.30 p.m.
Monday February 7th, No. 3 Company and Ambulance Companies.
Tuesday February 8th, No. 1 and 2 Companies.

Wednesday February 9th, No. 4 Company.
Thursday February 10th, Inspection of all ranks except Medical examples.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (Reserve.)
Hongkong, 4th February, 1916.

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9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

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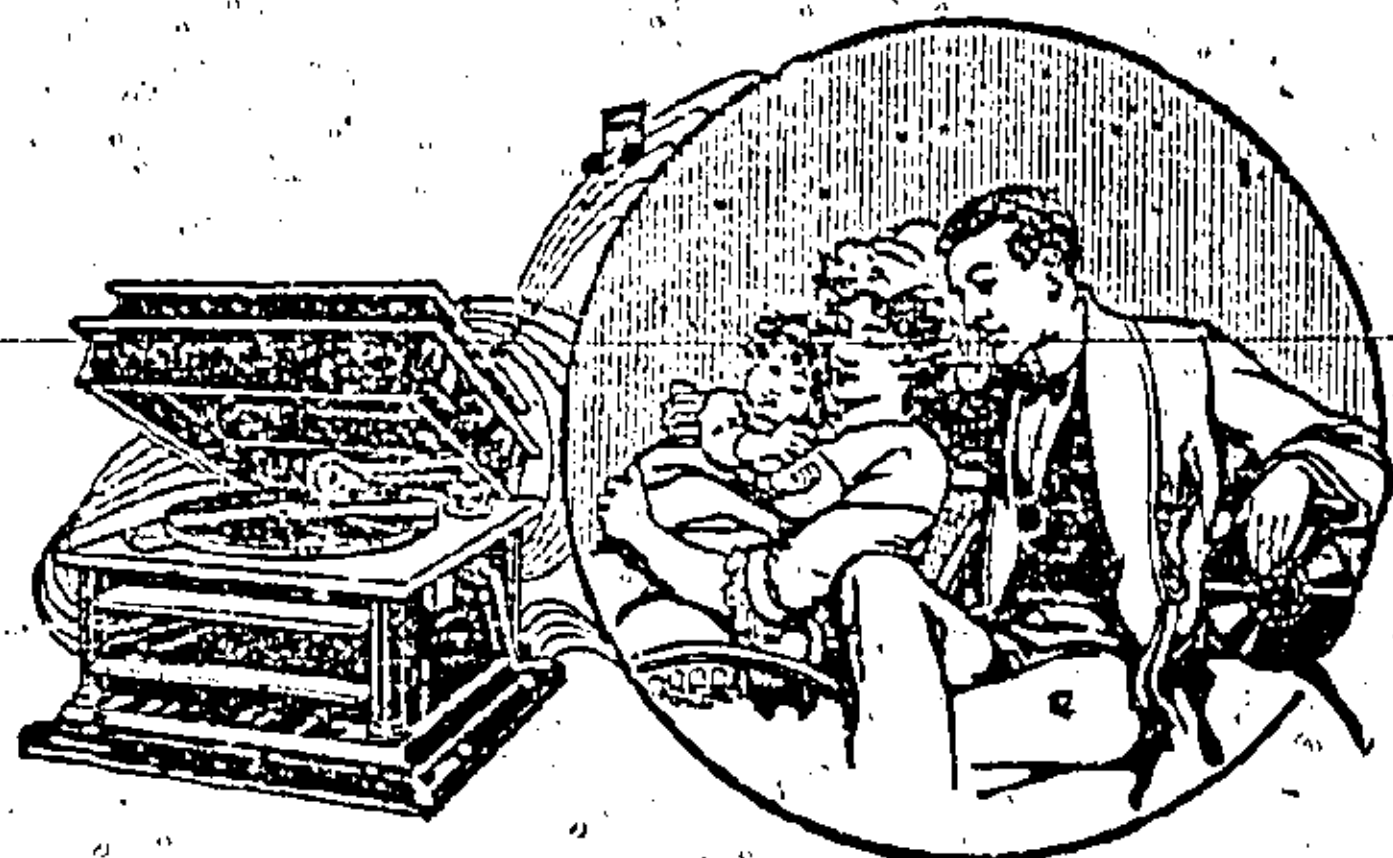
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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

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Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
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FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease
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L.O.S.T.

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for Twenty-five shares numbered 4901
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in the name of Frank Barrington, Deacon
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MOWBRAY & NORTHCOOTE,

Acting Secretaries.

Hongkong, Jan. 3, 1916.



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QUALITY OBTAINABLE

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THE BATTLE OF KATCHANIK.

SERBIAN INFANTRY'S LAST
CHARGE.

New York, Dec. 21.

The Chicago Daily News publishes the
following dispatch by Mr. Louis Edgar
Brown, dated from Rome, describing his
impressions at the battle of Katchanik,
where he witnessed what was destined to
be the last Serbian offensive:—When the Bulgarians took Uskub 5,000
of the original 20,000 men in garrison
made a last stand in the hills midway
between Uskub and Katchanik. The
Bulgarians outflanked them from the
Tetovo plain and forced the Serbians to
take up a position at the entrance to the
Katchanik Defile.

There had been little fighting at

Katchanik some days previous to the

Serbian decision to begin their retreat

through Uskub to Kalkandelen. The

Bulgarians fought along a crescent shaped

front of 15 miles. The Katchanik Defile

is placed near the outside of the bottom of

the crescent. Katchanik was of the highest

importance to the Bulgarians, because the

Serbian stronghold there blocked their

advance north to Prishtina and west to

Prizren along the railway. They there-
fore determined to expel the Serbians.

The Bulgarians concentrated two half

divisions at Katchanik for this purpose.

The Serbians had more than 100 guns,
mostly the French 75 and 155 (8in.) type,
mortars, and apparently sufficient

ammunition for an ordinary engagement.

Three Serbian infantry regiments were

withdrawn from the northern Austro-
German front, and warned that thesalvation of the Serbian Army depended
on their ability to pierce the Bulgarianline, because the reduced pressure on the
Austro-German front would accelerate theenemy's advance, which was gathering
such tremendous momentum that hence-
forth it would be impossible to check it.

The battle began, and the Serbians saw

red. Simple, frank, clear-eyed fighters,
they hated the Bulgarians with unequalledintensity. Each Serbian prayed—God he
might kill two Bulgarians before he him-
self went to meet his Maker. The Serbianstrusted implicitly in the justice of their
country's cause, and believed that God
could not let them lose their deciding

battle.

The Serbian artillery began the fray.

Thousands upon thousands of shrapnel and
high explosive shells were thrown on theenemy. Bulgarian prisoners said that on
the first three days of the battle theSerbian shells fell on the Bulgarian first
and second line trenches and barbedwire continuously with a roar like that of a
siren on an ocean liner. Never during the

first days of the bombardment did the

Bulgarians hear the discharge of a gun, as
everything was drowned in the continuous

scream of the exploding Serbian shells.

I reached Ferizovitch, 15 miles from the

battle front, on the first day of the
struggle. The sound of the artillery was
like distant thunder. Three miles awaywhere the smoky road crossed a mountain
ridge I saw a steady stream of ten-or-
teens, heaped high with ammunition
boxes. A French doctor at Ferizovitchpointed to the line and said: "That
stream of ammunition traffic
started over the mountain at noon the day
before yesterday and has swept on cease-
lessly day and night ever since."I looked at those gigantic Serbian and
Bulgarian, with horns six feet between
the tips, and as the teams passed through
the village carrying shells to the thunder-
ing artillery, I realized how true was the
Serbian boast that, although their baggage
ammunition trains move only eighteen
miles a day, yet they always arrive.The Bulgarians' rude trenches, consisting
of two foot heaps of broken rock, were
impenetrable to infantry, but vulnerable to
artillery. Within 48 hours the Bulgarians
recreated four miles to escape the withering
fire of the Serbian batteries.

The Bulgarians were not surprised by

the drive of the Serbians, but they had

underestimated the strength of their

enemy. The Serbians had abandoned
some barbed wire at Uskub, which the
Bulgarians, strung before their trenches,
but it was useless, because insufficient inquantity. The Bulgarians repaired sections
of the railroad from Uskub to Katchanik,
and used light freight cars which were
hauled from Uskub to Katchanik by teams
of 20 oxen and then sent back to Uskub by
force of gravity.The Serbians on leaving Uskub had sent
to Milovitch all their locomotives except
two, into whose funnels they had thrown
hand grenades, so that the boilers were
nothing more than masses of twisted tubes.Prisoners said that a German engineer
was already at work repairing the two
locomotives, which were of German make.On the third day the Serbian artillery
reduced its firing to occasional shells, as
they were husbanning their ammunition.The men, having passed many sleepless
nights, now dropped exhausted in their
gun emplacements and slept uncovered,
and the rain and mud, the shrapnel, and the
scattered cartridge cases.Next day to the infantry came the order
to attack, and was received with stolid,
unemotional comprehension. The Serbians
singly dug themselves out of the mud,
fixed bayonets and prepared to sell their
lives dearly. The first attack struck the
Bulgarians in the dusk of evening. The
Serbians drove on like huge waves, accept-
ing only hand encounters, and not pausing
to aim the fire of their rifles. They seemed
to be obsessed with a determination to get
their bayonets into the Bulgarian's bodies,
laughing at them as their foes lay mortally
wounded on the ground. Detached groups
at a hundred places along the battle front
stabbed, clubbed, bit, and choked savagely.The battle became a mad race such as only
Bulgarians and Serbians as enemies are
capable of fighting. The ruling passions
were hatred and revenge.The battle lasted all night. Next day
the Serbians produced their most prized
and most terrible weapon. Imagine a steel,
brass-capped case, filled with explosive
gelatine, the whole weighing 5lb., one or
more of which, sewn in leather cases,
were attached to the belt of every Serbian
soldier. The effect of these bombs was
terrible.At 10 15 hours' force fighting the Morava
and Shumadia Divisions suddenly pierced
the Bulgarian front. Victory seemed again
possible for Serbia, and the question hung
upon everyone's lips. "What are the
Allies doing?" The question remained
permanently unanswered.The Serbian dashed headlong into the
breach made by the Morava and Shumadia
Divisions, but the Bulgarians gathered
new reinforcements, and before morning
that breach, opened at such a price, was
again closed.The battle was ended, and the Serbians
had lost the road to Uskub.The Serbians, realizing that their retreat
was cut off, fought like cornered wolves,
and Bulgarians advanced less than a mile a
day. The Serbian nation knew its cause
was lost, but the army was determined to
die in a blaze of glory, resisting to the last
shell and to the last man.

A Serbian soldier said:—

"I would rather die on the field of battle
than live under the Bulgarian. The
Bulgarians have conquered, but I will take
as many Bulgarians with me as possible.
There will be many who will never enjoy
the day of triumph over the Serbians."The artillery continued to fire spasmodi-
cally, but the ammunition was practically
gone. The exclaimers were no longer coming
over the mountains with wagons piled high
with shining shells and passing through
Ferizovitch on the way to feed the artillery's
hungry maw. Instead, they were travelling
the other way, the wagons filled with
wounded and dying Serbians. Then began
the Serbians' great retreat to Prizren and
Ipek.

THE DRIVE OF THE SERBIANS.

The drive of the Serbians, but they had

underestimated the strength of their

enemy. The Serbians had abandoned

some barbed wire at Uskub, which the

Bulgarians, strung before their trenches,

but it was useless, because insufficient in

quantity. The Bulgarians repaired sections

of the railroad from Uskub to Katchanik,

and used light freight cars which were

hauled from Uskub to Katchanik by teams

of 20 oxen and then sent back to Uskub by

force of gravity.

The Serbians on leaving Uskub had sent

to Milovitch all their locomotives except

two, into whose funnels they had thrown

hand grenades, so that the boilers were

nothing more than masses of twisted tubes.

Prisoners said that a German engineer

was already at work repairing the two

locomotives, which were of German make.

On the third day the Serbian artillery

reduced its firing to occasional shells, as

they were husbanning their ammunition.

The men, having passed many sleepless

nights, now dropped exhausted in their

gun emplacements and slept uncovered,

and the rain and mud, the shrapnel, and the

scattered cartridge cases.

Next day to the infantry came the order

to attack, and was received with stolid,

unemotional comprehension. The Serbians

singly dug themselves out of the mud,

fixed bayonets and prepared to sell their

lives dearly. The first attack struck the

Bulgarians in the dusk of evening. The

Serbians drove on like huge waves, accept-
ing only hand encounters, and not pausing
to aim the fire of their rifles. They seemed
to be obsessed with a determination to get
their bayonets into the Bulgarian's bodies,
laughing at them as their foes lay mortally
wounded on the ground. Detached groups
at a hundred places along the battle front
stabbed, clubbed, bit, and choked savagely.

The battle became a mad race such as only

Bulgarians and Serbians as enemies are

capable of fighting. The ruling passions

were hatred and revenge.

The battle lasted all night. Next day

the Serbians produced their most prized

and most terrible weapon. Imagine a steel,
brass-capped case, filled with explosive
gelatine, the whole weighing 5lb., one or
more of which, sewn in leather cases,
were attached to the belt of every Serbian
soldier. The effect of these bombs was
terrible.At 10 15 hours' force fighting the Morava
and Shumadia Divisions suddenly pierced
the Bulgarian front. Victory seemed again
possible for Serbia, and the question hung
upon everyone's lips. "What are the
Allies doing?" The question remained
permanently unanswered.The Serbian dashed headlong into the
breach made by the Morava and Shumadia
Divisions, but the Bulgarians gathered
new reinforcements, and before morning
that breach, opened at such a price, was
again closed.The battle was ended, and the Serbians
had lost the road to Uskub.The Serbians, realizing that their retreat
was cut off, fought like cornered wolves,
and Bulgarians advanced less than a mile a
day. The Serbian nation knew its cause
was lost, but the army was determined to
die in a blaze of glory, resisting to the last
shell and to the last man.

A Serbian soldier said:—

"I would rather die on the field of battle
than live under the Bulgarian. The
Bulgarians have conquered, but I will take
as many Bulgarians with me as possible.
There will be many who will never enjoy
the day of triumph over the Serbians."The artillery continued to fire spasmodi-
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RECORD ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLAND.

OVER 300 BOMBS DROPPED.

LONDON, Feb. 1. The Press Bureau announces that Zeppelins last night apparently attempted an extensive raid, but were hampered by thick mist. After crossing to the coast, they steered various courses, bombing several towns and rural districts in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and Staffordshire. They did some damage to property.

LATER. It is officially announced that 51 were killed, and 67 injured in the Zeppelin raid on England last night.

LATER. The attacks were over a larger area than on any previous occasion. Bombs were also dropped in Norfolk and Suffolk. The total dropped is estimated at 290 but, except at one part of Staffordshire the material damage was not considerable. Nowhere was any military damage caused. No further casualties are reported.

INCIDENTS IN THE RAID.

LONDON, Feb. 3. The Press Bureau announces that the casualties in the recent air raid on England now number 59 killed and 101 injured. A church and a congregational chapel were badly damaged, a parish room was wrecked, and 14 houses were demolished, while a great number were less seriously damaged. Slight damage was done to two places on railway property, but only two factories, neither of military importance, and a brewery were badly damaged. Two or three other factories were slightly damaged. The total of the bombs so far discovered is 300. Many fell in rural places without any result.

LATER. Unofficial accounts of the Zeppelin raid show that the Zeppelins arrived on the Norfolk coast at 5.0 in the afternoon. One dropped a message, "We will return later." It was 5.0 on Tuesday morning before the last Zeppelin departed. Most damage was done in Staffordshire where there were 90 casualties. The first intimation was the extinction of the lights of theatres and cinemas. Some continued the performances by candle-light. The people did not go into a panic. A bomb fell on a mission meeting, killing three ladies, including the speaker, and injuring several. Another bomb fell on a billiard room, killing a player. Most of the houses in one street of a Midland town were destroyed. In one case five members of one family—the grandfather, grandmother, their daughter and the latter's two children—were killed.

Another town in the Midlands was plunged into darkness, the tramcars and all works were stopped, and the Zeppelin passed over without bombing the place. The inhabitants listened to an explosion in a town twelve miles distant and then, thinking the raid was over, they resumed the ordinary course of life. At midnight the Zeppelin reappeared and bombed the outskirts of the town, but did little damage.

The coroner at an inquest in Lincolnshire pointed out that 50 bombs were dropped but only three persons were killed. In Lincolnshire the undoubted result would be to make Britishers redouble their efforts to punish the miscreants.

AN INACCURATE GERMAN REPORT. The Press Bureau describes as utterly inaccurate the Berlin official report of the raid, which it says further proves that the Zeppelins are unable to ascertain their positions or to elude their course with any degree of certainty.

The Zeppelins used searchlights and threw out flares.

The mayors of one town was seriously injured.

The passengers in a train heard a Zeppelin crossing and recrossing a railway and bombing for half an hour, but the train was not touched.

The details of the bombed mission meeting in Staffordshire are that the wife of the vicar was standing reading the Bible to an audience of 200 women and girls when a bomb fell between the room and the church. There was a blinding flash and then darkness. The vicar's wife and another lady and a girl were killed on the spot. The screams of the injured were terrifying. Two clergymen who were present were injured, but assisted heroically in the rescue work. The church and vicarage were partly wrecked.

GERMANY AND THE "LUSITANIA."

A "FINAL UNDERSTANDING" WITH AMERICA.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2. The Berlin Government has telegraphed instructions to Count Bernstorff which it is hoped will lead to a final understanding with regard to the "Lusitania."

NEW GERMAN PEACE "FEELERS."

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Chicago Tribune publishes new German "Peace feelers." Germany is ready to relinquish Kiaochow and the Pacific Islands, and to conclude an agreement with Great Britain under which she can acquire an African Colony composed partly of former holdings of a new block. She also demands recognition of a German protectorate of the Turkish Empire, the cession of Russian Courland, the creation of an independent Poland under a German Prince, and the cession of Bessarabia, Austrian Bukovina and Transylvania to Rumania.

CAMEROONS COASTLINE CLEAR OF ENEMY.

LONDON, Feb. 3. Colonel Dobell telegraphs that the coastline of the Cameroons is clear of the enemy. Over 700 Germans are now in the Spanish frontier, while many deserters are surrendering to the British and French.

LATER. It is officially announced that Colonel Dobell reports that Haywood's column has occupied Baing Ukan after defeating the enemy in two engagements with slight loss. Cole's column has occupied Lolodorf. Large enemy convoys continue to enter Muni (Spanish territory).

ZEPPELIN BOMBS SALONIKA.

SALONIKA, Feb. 2. AZ 1600000 sixteen bombs on the town and harbour, killing three Greek, one French and two British soldiers, and four Greek civilians, and wounding twenty Greeks. A mosque and warehouse and several houses and shops were destroyed.

ENEMY AIRPLANE BROUGHT DOWN. A Zeppelin bombed Salonika on Monday night. Two projectiles fell in the Greek Prefecture, and a third on the Bank of Salonika, which was burnt down. Other bombs caused slight damage. Thirteen persons were killed and sixteen injured, including three soldiers.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down west of Salonika and the two airmen captured.

FRENCH RETALIATION.

PARIS, Feb. 3. Fourteen French aeroplanes bombed and greatly damaged the enemy encampment at Petris in retaliation for the Zeppelin visit to Salonika.

LATER. The Zeppelin again approached Salonika last night, but stopped. It is believed to have been hit by the British batteries.

SUICIDE OF TURKISH HEIR APPARENT.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3. A Constantinople telegram states that the Heir Apparent, Jusuf Fizzeddin, committed suicide owing to illness.

LONDON, Feb. 3. The newspapers doubt the suicide of Jusuf Eddin, and hint at foul play. The Prince was an Anglophile and advocated peace with the Entente.

PARIS, Feb. 3. General Chery Pasha, interviewed asserted that Jusuf Eddin had been assassinated because he opposed the Young Turks. His successor, Vahid Eddin, is also opposed to the Young Turks, and he dared not prophesy a long life for him.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, Feb. 3. It is announced that the Panama Canal will be closed till a permanent channel can be guaranteed—probably for a further two months.

DUTCH MINISTER RESIGNS.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 2. Mienheer Treub, Minister of Finance, has resigned.

RUSSIAN PREMIER RESIGNS.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 2. M. Goremykin, the Russian Premier, has resigned owing to impaired health. M. Sturmer, a Councillor of the Empire, has been appointed Premier.

UNEASY IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, Feb. 3. Unrest in Portugal is manifested by strike riots at Lisbon, attended by bomb throwing. There were several victims.

WESTERN FRONT.

GERMAN "CAPTURES."

LONDON, Feb. 3.

A communiqué says:—We bombarded, at various points between the rivers, Inre and Somme. There was mutual artillery activity about Wulverghem and the Meuse Road.

A German communiqué states that the German captures include some British. This capture consisted of a patrol of five men, two of whom have escaped.

AN ENEMY SURPRISE ATTACK REFUSED.

LATER. Another communiqué says:—Last night one of our patrols after shooting a sautry, threw hand grenades into a hostile trench established at the northern end of Frise. In the morning the enemy attempted a surprise attack on our trenches on the Ypres-Pieteren road. The attack was not preceded by artillery bombardment. It was easily repulsed by our fire.

FRENCH BATTERIES ACTIVE.

PARIS, Feb. 2. A communiqué states that the French batteries have been active, wrecking convoys and blowing up an ammunition depot.

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, Feb. 3. A communiqué says there has been mining activity in Artois and by the French artillery most effective bombardments in Artois, Champagne, the Woëvre and in Lorraine.

PARIS EXPRESS DERAILED.

MANY PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.

PARIS, Feb. 1. The Paris express to Calais was derailed at St. Denis. Four persons were killed and 15 injured.

THE EXPRESS PASSED ST. DENIS AT THE RATE OF 60 MILES AN HOUR.

The Express passed St. Denis at the rate of 60 miles an hour. The engine derailed, seven coaches were smashed, and the gas tanks were fired. Piercing cries came from the blazing wreckage. Firemen and Zeouves were speedily on the spot, doing all they could to rescue the passengers, being aided by searchlights.

Up to the present it is known that ten have been killed and twenty injured, but the search for victims is still proceeding.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

FUTILE ENEMY ASSAULT.

ROME, Feb. 3.

A communiqué says: The enemy on the 31st January renewed his vain attacks on the positions at Mori which we firmly hold. Our artillery fairly we caught a column on the march at San Martino, south west of Martini.

A detachment made a bold incursion into an enemy trench, hurling 50 bombs with devastating effect.

GERMANS USING SMALL AIRPLANES.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 2. The Germans are using new small aeroplanes on the southern front.

RUSSIAN RAID ON A RAILWAY.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 2. Russian scouts have blown up the Baranovitchi-Vilna railway, which the Germans had recently repaired.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON TOUR.

TOKYO, Feb. 3. President Wilson in a speech here said it might be necessary to use force to vindicate the rights of Americans to protection under international law.

DUTCH NEWSPAPER OFFICE RAIDED.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3. The office of the *Telegraf* newspaper has been raided by the police and documents have been impounded. The *Telegraf* had been threatening to publish documents proving widespread smuggling if the Government failed to extirpate it.

SUICIDE OF A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

LONDON, Feb. 2. At an inquest yesterday on Brigadier-General Sir Bello Estouteville Grimston, Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops in India, the evidence showed that deceased had cancelled his resignation on the outbreak of war. He had been bitterly disappointed because the Medical Board refused to pass him for service. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while under the influence of irresponsible actions."

H.M. the King and the Secretary of State for India were represented at the late Brigadier-General Grimston's funeral at Royal Green.

U.S. SOVEREIGNTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SENATE VOTE IN FAVOUR OF WITHDRAWAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

The Senate has passed a resolution by the President's casting vote, in favour of an amendment to the Philippine Bill, withdrawing the sovereignty of the United States within not less than two and not more than four years.

The amendment, which President Wilson favours, has yet to come before the House of Representatives.

MONGOLIAN REBELS.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 3. A Mukden report says an advanced guard of Mongolian insurgents is besieging the town of Tatarbulag.

MILITARY HONOURS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Gazette contains the following honours for services in the field:—C. B.'s—Brigadier-Generals J. H. Travers and W. Cayley, Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Giblin.

Also the following, all of the Indian Army:—C. M. G.—Brigadier-General Knatchbull and Major J. Bald.

Major Ferguson is promoted to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel. The Distinguished Service Order is awarded to Lieutenant Colonel Firth, Major W. Bathys, Captain N. Money and Captain Ehipson.

The Military Cross to Captain G. Atkins, Captain Cornish and Lieut. G. Chambers.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Lieut.-Generals Sir John Wilcocke and Sir Herbert Plumer have been gazetted as Generals.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

LONDON, Feb. 2. The King has sanctioned the following appointments:—Sir James Meston, K.C.S.I., Sir Michael O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I., Lt.-Col. Sir George Rose-Koppel, K.C.S.I., and Dr. Charles McLeod, to be Knights Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES AFTER THE WAR.

WHOLESALE INNOVATIONS RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

A Board of Trade Sub-Committee recommends measures to safeguard after the war the British industries which have been, most open to German competition.

The recommendations include:—Larger funds for research and training.

Uniformity in the Patent Law throughout the Empire.

Trademarks distinguishing foreign goods.

Greater financial assistance to British industries.

The formation of a Ministry of Commerce.

The re-organisation of the Consular Service and

Tariff protection where necessary.

The report says, regarding trade marks, that the Act should be urged to reconsider the question of the establishment of trade mark registration in India.

DUTCH MAILBOAT DAMAGED.

BEACHED AT FELINSTOWE.

LONDON, Feb. 3. The Dutch mailboat *Princess Juliana* has been damaged, and has been beached at Felinstowe, having apparently been mined. Seventy-nine of the passengers and crew were landed at Harwich. No one is missing and the mails were saved.

Three fishing smacks and a trawler have been sunk in the North Sea.

AUSTRALIA AND THE SHIPPING RESTRICTIONS.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 2. The Commonwealth has informed the Imperial Government that arrangements have already been made to ship 1,250,000 cases of fruit. The entire stoppage of the export trade would ruin small growers.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 3. The War Loan has been over-subscribed by £10,000,000.

A FORTY YEARS TEST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has gained in popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien reports that a branch line from the Valdega railway reached Serengeti, which was occupied by the British on the 24th January. The occupation of Londigo and Serengeti diminished the enemy's activities.

UNSCRUPULOUS ENEMY METHODS.

FOREIGN OFFICE EXPOSURE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Foreign Office says that Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg has stated that Great Britain was compelling the Allies to refrain from entering into any peace movement. This statement, which the Allies knew to be untrue, was made with the purpose of injuring Britain in the eyes of neutral countries, while in the Allies we hear insidious and untrue reports circulated from German sources that "Britain intends to abandon them and has even made peace overtures to Germany, which had been refused." This, the Foreign Office says, is a good example of how unscrupulous German methods are.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Hongkong Correspondent of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, communicates the appended letter regarding the British Industries Fair to be held in London during this and next month:—

Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 24th December, 1915.

Sir, I beg to confirm the cablegram sent to the Governor by the Colonial Office on the 21st December respecting the British Industries Fair, which, decided, reads as follows:—

Board of Trade will hold British Industries Fair, Victoria and Albert Museum London on lines adopted in last Fair. Exhibition of samples of British manufacture exhibited by manufacturers in order to place contracts limited to toys, fancy goods, china, earthenware goods, glassware, printing, stationery. Will be opened by February 21st. Will be kept open 12 days. You will arrange to notify likely buyers. Take steps to make public as much as possible. Publish in newspapers. Request buyers coming to communicate direct with Board of Trade British Industries Fair thirty-two, Cheapside, on arrival.

In view of the great success which attended the holding of a similar Fair in May last at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, under the direction of the Board of Trade, and the wish expressed by both exhibitors and buyers that a similar Fair should be organised next year, the Board of Trade have decided to hold another British Industries Fair on similar lines at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W., from February 21 to March 3, both days inclusive. Owing to the abnormal conditions arising from the war, it has been found necessary to make certain alterations in the classes of goods to be exhibited, and the 1915 Fair will consequently be restricted to the following trades:—Toys and games, china and earthenware, glass and glassware, fancy goods, printing, stationery.

It is desired that the widest publicity should be given to this British Industries Fair, with the object as far as possible of obtaining the attendance of Overseas buyers in considerable numbers.

It is hoped that the Fair may be made widely known through the medium of the various Overseas newspapers and I trust that you will be able to interest the press in your district in the arrangements which are being made for the holding of the Fair and to obtain their assistance in bringing prominently to the notice of buyers the advantages which it is likely to offer them. I have to add that any expenditure which you may incur in this connection may be charged to this Department. Emphasis might suitably be laid on the following points:—

1. The Fair is intended for the Trade, and the general public will not be admitted.

2. It is confidently expected that a large number of manufacturers will exhibit their products and hence buyers will have an exceptional opportunity of transacting their business in a minimum of time.

3. Manufacturers in this country are already producing a large number of articles which have hitherto been manufactured almost exclusively in Germany and Austria-Hungary.

I shall be interested to know also to what extent it has been possible to convince buyers of the desirability of visiting this Fair.

Admission to the Fair will be by invitation of the Board of Trade and buyers who may be coming to England or who may subsequently decide to come to England in time for this Fair should place themselves in communication with this Branch immediately on arrival, when cards of admission will be handed to them.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, THOS. WORTHINGTON.

E. A. M. Williams, Esq., Chamber of Commerce, New Government Building, Hongkong.

BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has, classifies it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering the delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

\$1.00 and \$1.50 per bottle.

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THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE ENGLISH TAILORS IN THE COLONY.

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"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

We DEMONSTRATE with

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CHEAP! CLEAN! WATERPROOF! LIGHT! SAFETY! SNOWPROOF!

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TETE A TETE.

Pardon my mentioning the matter but didn't you order a Whisky-Tansan for yourself and Tansan Lemonade for me? "Yes and that's what we've got and not only that, it's Wilkinson the One and Only Genuine Tansan on the Market. The best people want the best things you know! Ahem!" Ha! Ha! it's all right, then I shall always insist on getting the Genuine Article in future."

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GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.

Tel. No. 185.

8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

